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- Cat Paving Products, Maple Grove, MN
- Worldwide markets
 - ►North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa/Middle East, Russia
- Asphalt pavers, cold planers, rotary mixers, compactors



What is Intelligent Compaction?

"Intelligent Compaction (IC) refers to the compaction of road materials, such as soils, aggregate bases, or asphalt pavement materials, using modern <u>vibratory rollers</u> equipped with an <u>integrated measurement</u> <u>system</u>, an <u>onboard computer reporting system</u>, Global <u>Positioning</u> <u>System</u> (GPS) based <u>mapping</u>, and optional feedback control. IC rollers facilitate real-time compaction monitoring and timely adjustments to the compaction process by integrating measurement, documentation, and control systems. IC rollers also maintain a <u>continuous record</u> of colorcoded plots, allowing the user to view plots of the precise <u>location</u> of the roller, the <u>number of roller passes</u>, and <u>material stiffness</u> measurements."

http://www.intelligentcompaction.com



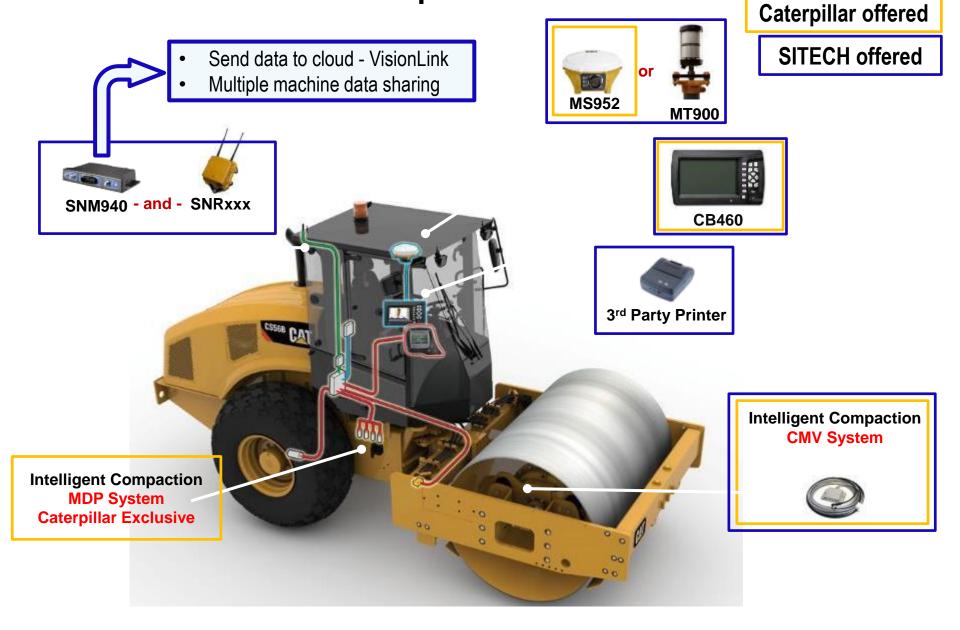
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Primary components of IC:

- 1. Positioning (GNSS)
 - GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System
 - SBAS, UTS, VRS
- 2. Compaction measurement values
 - CMV Compaction Meter Value
 - MDP Machine Drive Power
- 3. Color-coded video display of "real-time" information
- 4. Data management VisionLink™ software
 - Storing & analyzing data

Soil Compactor





Operator's view



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Operator's view





Conventional measurement









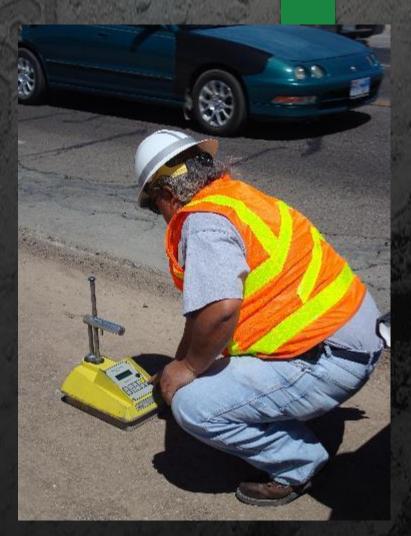




What are the benefits of IC?

Quality Control & Efficiency

- Increased operator awareness
 - Real-time pass count & CMV information
 - Real-time identification of soft spots
- More uniform density
- More efficient pass coverage
- Documentation of 100% of the job
- Finding soft areas
- Increased level of confidence that density specifications have been met (before nuclear gauge tests are taken)







Autonomous: 10 to 30 feet







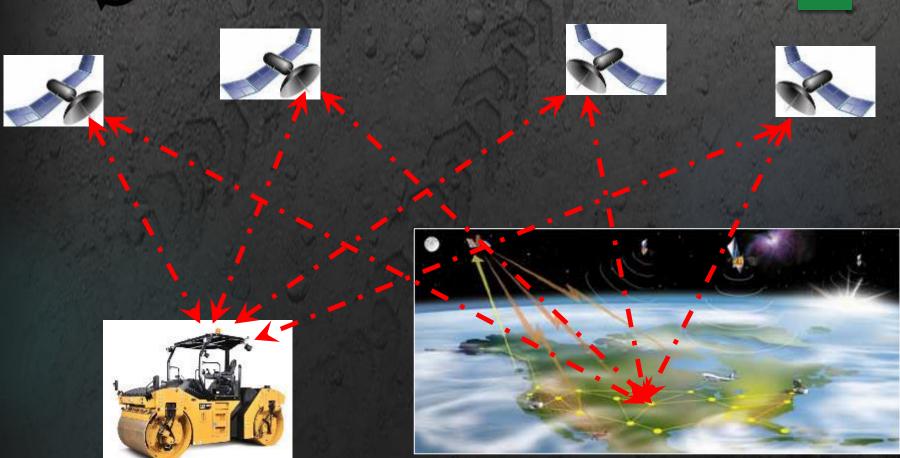




- Direct from satellites
- "floats" from day-to-day
- Simple, inexpensive, no cost



Satellite Based Augmentation System: 3-10 ft



- SBAS is a form of "Differential GPS" (DGPS)
- Receives corrections from nearest fixed, ground-based GPS correction stations



RTK (Real-Time Kinematic): < 1"











Local RTK Correction Signal

Setup over known survey point

Local GPS Base Station on site





Cat Compaction Control

- ▶ Compaction Meter Value (CMV) accelerometer
- ► Machine Drive Power (MDP) energy-based system







Two Technologies



Compaction Meter Value (CMV) only



– Machine Drive Power (MDP) only

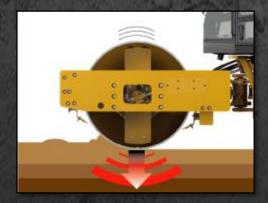


Both CMV and MDP

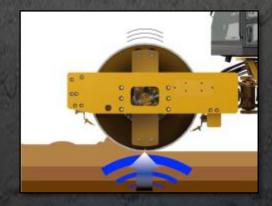


CMV measurement vs MDP measurement

CMV



Vibrating drum strikes the soil.



Accelerometer senses the soil reaction and converts to a CMV value.





It takes little effort to push a wheelbarrow on stiff surfaces like concrete



It takes much more effort to push the wheelbarrow through loose soil— in essence, MDP measures this effort by the soil compactor. The more compact the ground, the less energy is required to propel.



Compaction Meter Value (CMV)

- ► Accelerometer-based
 - Widely available all OEMs
 - Recommended use on granular soils
 - Measures up to 6 feet below surface
 - Vibratory system must be activated



▶ Benefits of technology:

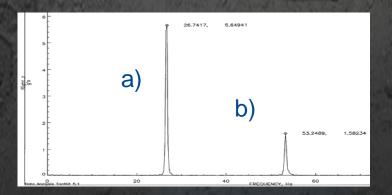
- Measures a large volume
- Reveals "soft spots" tree trunks, tires, clay balls, etc.
- Indicator of load-bearing capacity



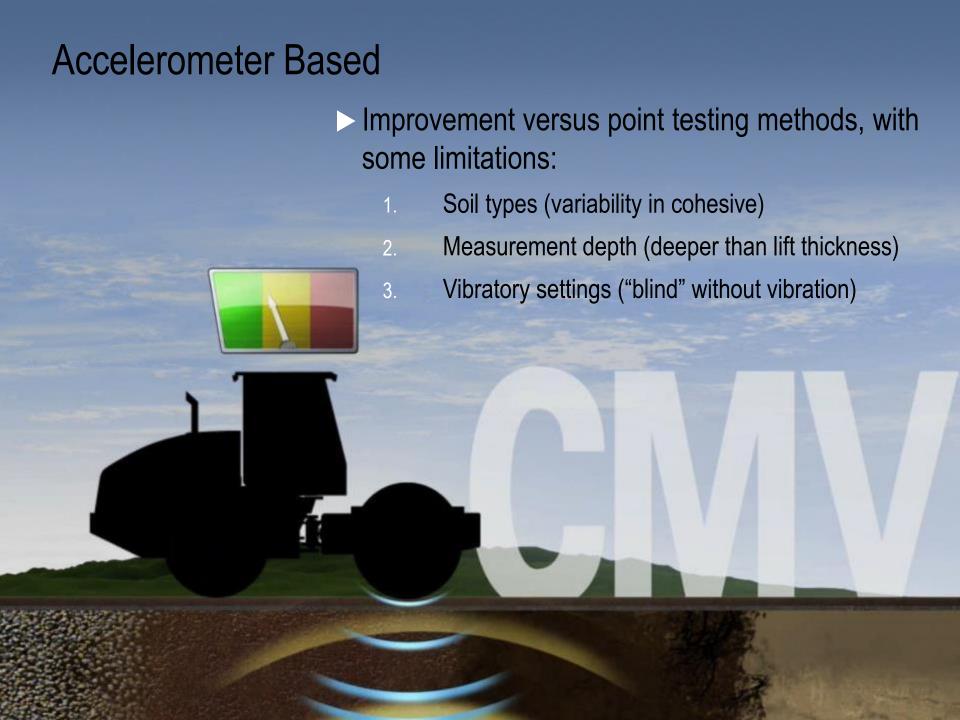


Accelerometer





- a) Fundamental Frequency
- b) 2nd Harmonic Frequency
 Soil Stiffness indicated as a ratio of b:a







MDP measures what matters – closer to the depth of the material layer you are compacting.



Things to understand about CMV...

- ► CMV values are influenced by sub-surface conditions up to 6' depth.
- ► CMV is an indicator of soil stiffness, NOT a measure of density.
- Many factors influence CMV value such as machine speed, direction, amplitude setting, frequency setting, machine weight, etc.
- ➤ Correlations between CMV and conventional measurement methods is difficult to achieve.
- ► CMV values are not comparable between machines.



Machine Drive Power

▶ Is an integrated system in the hydrostat transmission that measures the energy required to overcome rolling resistance...



Hard ground = easy to push





Machine Drive Power (MDP)

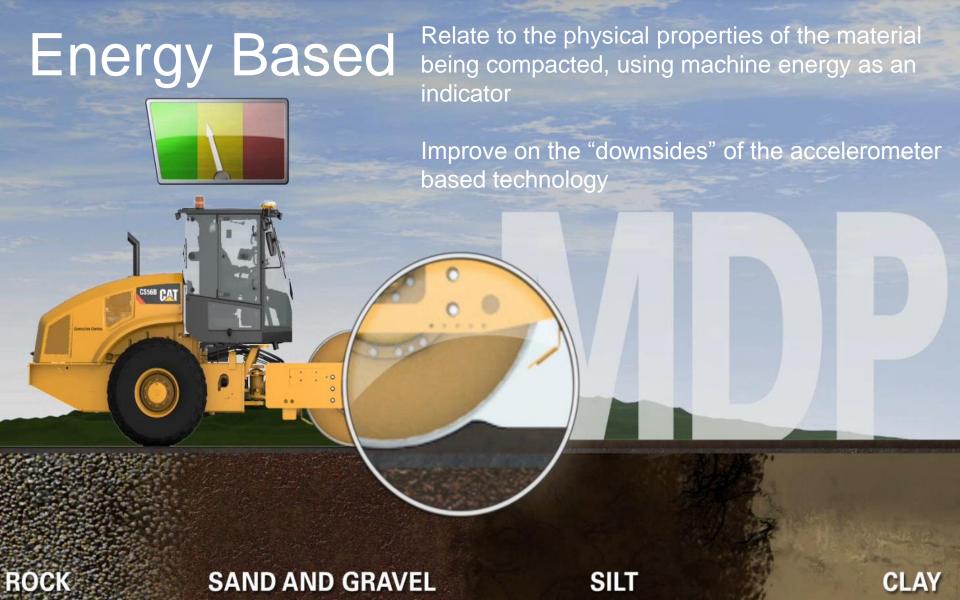






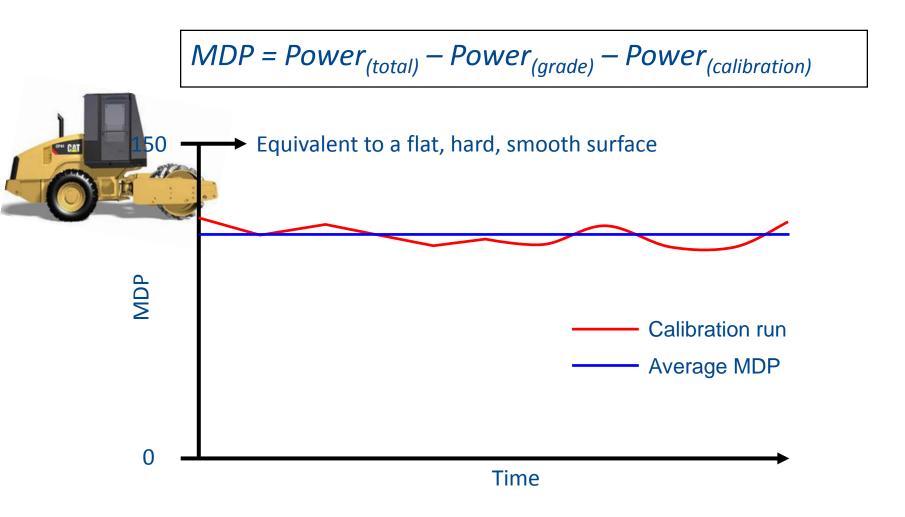


- Energy-based
 - Measures rolling resistance
 - Good results on both smooth drum and padfoot rollers
 - Works on granular and cohesive soils
 - Works with vibe system on or off
 - Measures 30-60 cm (1 2 ft) deep
- Benefits of technology:
 - Measures closer to the depth of the lift you are working
 - Applicable to a wide range of soil types
 - Correlates well with portable measurement devices



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Calculation: MDP







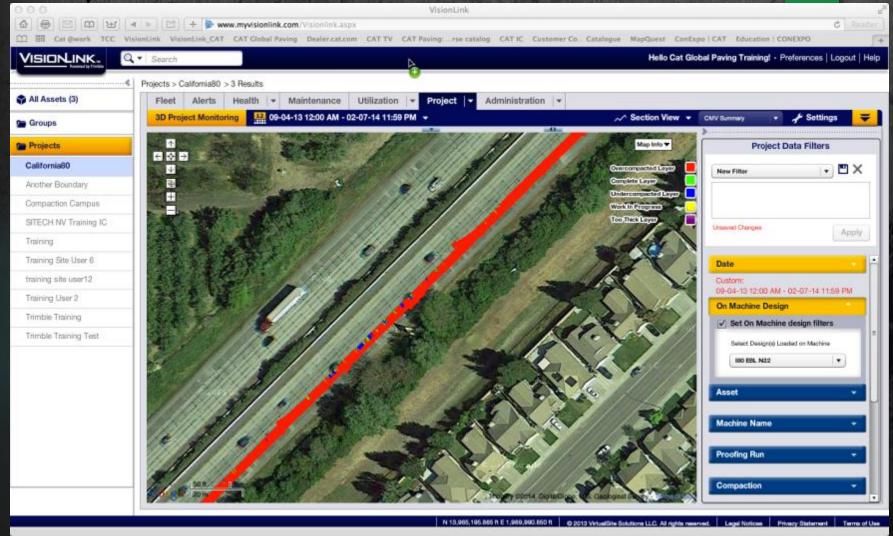
Comparing MDP to CMV

	Machine Drive Power	Compaction Meter Value
Measurement basis	Rolling resistance / Energy	Accelerometer
Vibe system for measurement	Active or inactive	Active only
Soil types	Granular or Cohesive	Granular only
Machine configuration	Smooth drum, Padfoot, Shell kit	Smooth drum only
Measurement depth*	30 – 60 cm (1-2 feet)	1- 2 meters (3 - 6 feet)
Can add GNSS mapping	Yes	Yes
Availability	CAT Dealers only	Several manufacturers including CAT

*Depends on machine weight and soil type / conditions.



CMV on I-80: Asphalt over PCC slabs



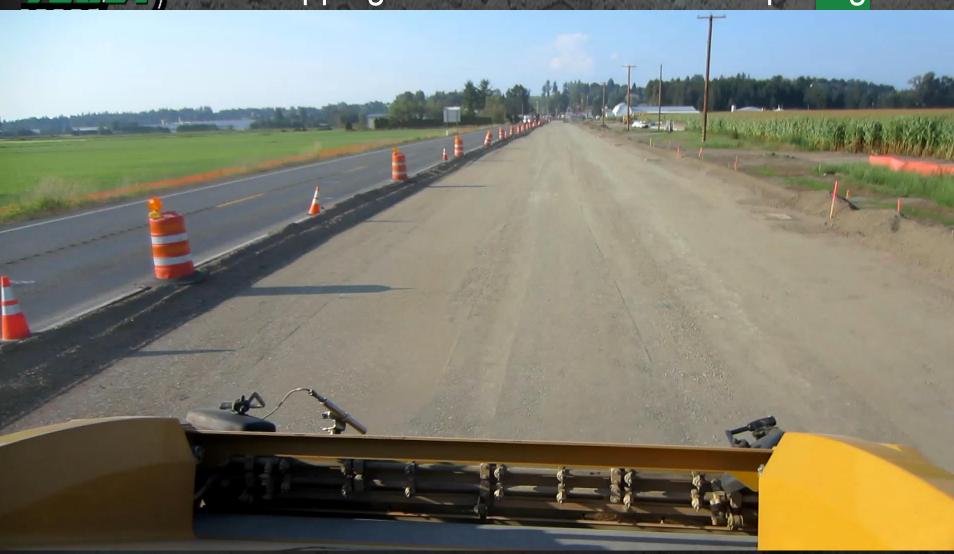


GPS locates soft spots with CMV





Pre-mapping to find soft areas before paving





Data Collection & Management

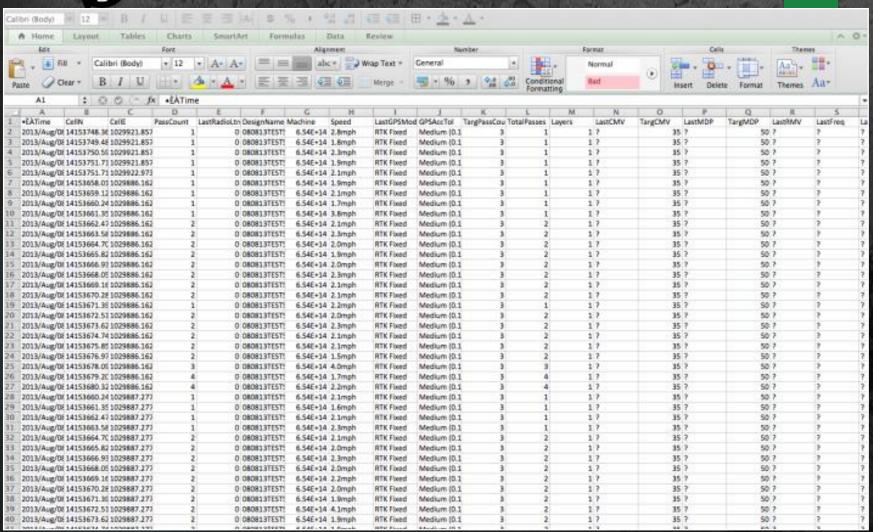
- ▶ Data collection
 - Stored on CB460 display
 - Manual via USB drive
 - Wireless data transfer
- ➤ VisionLink software
 - Needed to view IC data
 - Web-based software
 - Can export IC data into MS Excel
 - Purchased from Sitech
 - Monthly fee







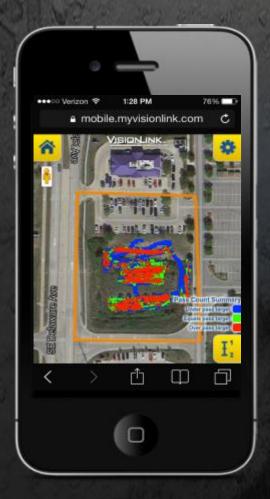
Data can be exported in *.csv (MS Excel) format





VisionLink Mobile







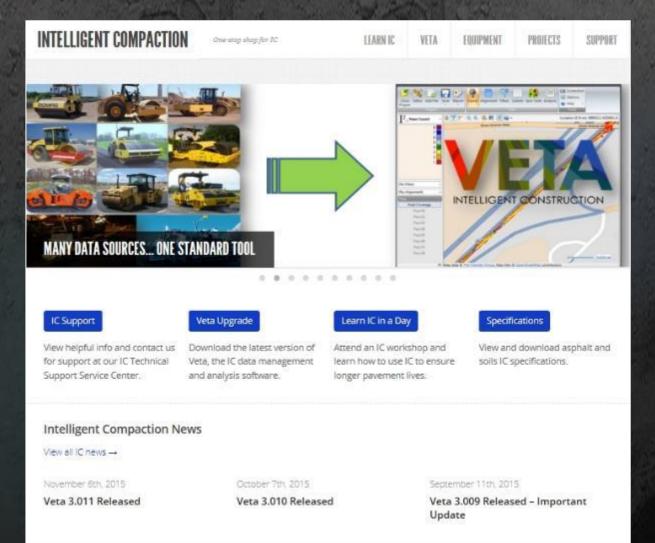
What are the Benefits of IC?

- Quality Control & Process Control
 - Real-time information that is "actionable"
 - Increased Operator Awareness self training tool
 - Improved Density & Smoothness uniformity
 - Operator productivity reduced passes
 - Documentation of 100% of job!!
 - Reduced compaction testing frequency, allowing more efficient allocation of QC people





www.intelligentcompaction.com





EDC IC National Deployment





University Research – Iowa, Tennessee

Intelligent Compaction for Soils, Aggregate and HMA



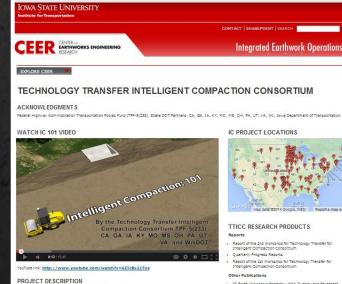
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CEER: Center for Earthworks Engineering & Research







Rubblized PCC 1-39 Wisconsin



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Airport P-201 base - California



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Emulsion stabilized base - MN

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Current drawbacks with IC

- ▶Cost of IC is ~ 30% of roller cost, but decreasing
- ►Obtaining a good correlation of RMV (stiffness) to in-place density
- ▶ROI is very company-dependent
- Manufacturers are keeping technology proprietary to their rollers



Effect of underlying materials continues to be evaluated











Some questions to ask on bids...

- 1. What accuracy of GPS is required?
- 2. What happens if/when GPS signal is lost?
- 3. What is the expectation for data transfer? Daily? Wireless? USB? Printout?
- 4. What data collection/processing software is required?
- 5. Does it need to be VETA-compatible?
- 6. Is training required? By the Dealer? OEM?
- 7. Is a "Work Plan" required by the Contractor?
- 8. Are accelerometers specified or can MDP be used?

BUILT FOR IT.



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Featured machines in photography may include additional equipment for special applications.

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Altoona, Iowa, USA



- Construction of freeway ramp near Altoona, Iowa, USA
- Glacial till placed in 20 cm (8 in) lifts
- CS74B (16 T) equipped with a padfoot shell kit and Cat Compaction Control with Machine Drive Power (MDP) and GNSS Mapping (RTK).
- Iowa Type A Specification requires 8 passes (about 1 pass per inch of fill)
- Quality Control included testing every 1,300 yd³ (nuclear gauge, Standard Proctor – 95%)



Altoona, Iowa, USA



- Contractor and agency gained trust in MDP reading as work progressed
- Pass count requirement reduced from
 8 to 2-3 to minimize wasted effort
- Number of QC tests reduced 75%

- MDP reduced the time it took to complete the work by reducing total passes and testing
- MDP saved costs by reducing fuel burn and costs associated with testing and delays

How does reduced QC testing affect cost and time?



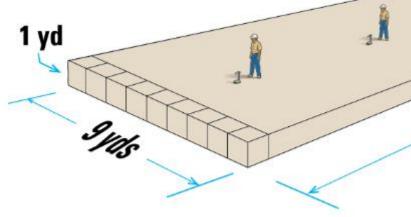
- Each test requires that a test procedure is performed at a particular place with specific people present
- Often, large tractors are necessary to scrape fluffed material to compacted level
- Production crew waits until procedure is complete

What are your costs per hour when your crew is idle?



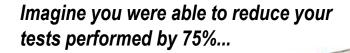
Example of how reduced QC testing affects costs and time

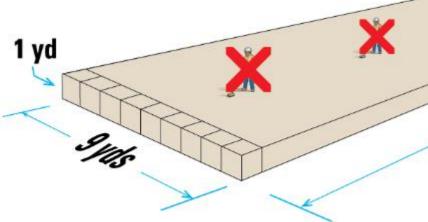
Imagine a two lane road construction project...



- Compaction to complete a road base approximately 9 yds wide (8.2 m) and 1,800 yds long (1.65 km; about 1.02 miles)
- QC test required every 1,500 yd³
- Total tests required: 10.8 tests per 1,800 linear yards

Example of how reduced QC testing affects costs and time





- Substantial reduction in delays and crew idle time
- Overall job would be completed faster
- Lower QC costs due to fewer tests performed
- Better job site safety: less people, equipment on site

Triantafullia, Northern Greece



- Construction of clay core for rock fill dam in Triantafullia, Northern Greece
- Sandy clay placed in 20 cm (8 in) lifts, compacted to 15 cm (6 in)
- CS66B (12.3 T) equipped with a padfoot shell kit and Cat Compaction Control with Machine Drive Power (MDP)
- 12 passes at a rolling speed of 2 km/h required per lift
- Quality Control 98% Standard Proctor with no more than 5% of tests falling between 96% and 98%



Triantafullia, Northern Greece



- Contractor and agency gained trust in MDP reading as work progressed
- Pass count requirement reduced from 12 to 8 to minimize wasted effort
- Working speed increased from 2 km/h to 4.5 km/h

- MDP reduced the time to complete the work by reducing total passes and increasing the working speed
- MDP saved costs by reducing fuel burn due to eliminating wasted effort

Triantafullia, Northern Greece

How many passes were saved?



- 280 total lifts were required
- Average of 8.5 compaction "lanes" per lift
- 34 passes eliminated per lift on average
- 9,520 total passes eliminated

Imagine the fuel and time savings



